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MOSLEM GROUP DEMANDS DISSOLUTION  
OF INDONESIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

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FOREWORD

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[Following is the translation of an unsigned article  
in Harian Abadi (Eternal Daily), Djakarta, 7 September  
1960, pages 1, 2]

The United Moslem Party which was in conference in Bangil, East Java, from 2 to 4 September, decided to demand that President Soekarno abolish the Communist Party.

The demand was backed up by sound judgements, some of which are enumerated below:

That Communism is diametrically opposed to the basic constitution -- the Pantjasila, The Political Manifesto and Usdek, and Coprosperity Economic Legislation.

a. The denial by Communism of the existence of God is contrary to the precept of the UUD [Parliament] 45 legislation.

b. D. N. Aidit once said that the Communist ideology is not socialism for Indonesia, and Engineer Sakirman on the 40th anniversary of the Communist Party in Bandung charged openly that Indonesian socialism is tinted with bourgeois and feudalistic ideology.

c. That the Communistic economic system does not recognize private property and cripples private initiative, and is in opposition to Guided Economy.

d. Communistic totalitarianism is contradictory to Guided Democracy.

e. That Communistic doctrine and governmental practice has been to abolish all religions, which is in opposition to the personality of Indonesia. President Soekarno himself once said, at the end of the sixth Congress of the Communist Party, that Indonesia is religious.

f. Class struggle is a basic teaching of Marxism and Communism which is opposed to the structure of society in Indonesia.

The resolution continues that members of the Communist Party love and pay allegiance to the Soviet Union and Red China more than to Indonesia, as shown when it came to light that the Madiun rebellion and the protection of Chinese Reds in Indonesia, who were squeezed by the passage of the PP No. 10 legislation, was ordered by Moscow.

The foreign policy of the Communist Party of Indonesia openly chooses sides with the Communist block and defies the independent foreign policy of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Communist Party elects to assume the position of a fifth column of the Soviet Union

and Red China.

The well known statement of the Communist Party of 8 July 1960, which revealed the Communist threat to the Soekarno Government and promoted a feud between the Army and the Commander in Chief.

So read the resolution of the United Moslem Party, passed during the 2 to 4 September conference.

Other resolutions which came to life during the above mentioned conference deals with the preservation of peace and demands the abolition of the subversive activities of the Communist Party.

The United Moslem Party demanded that the Army take action against other groups who, like the rebels, endanger the safety of the country. It stands behind the Army, which took action against the subversive Communist Party, similar to the action taken by the governmental body, the Peperda in South Kalimantan, South Sumatra and, South Sulawesi, which had stopped the activities of the Communist Party.

The Moslem leaders who heretofore have entertained or toyed with the idea of working together with the Communist Party, are urged to abandon the idea and return to the path of righteousness.

The United Moslem Party appeals to all Moslems of Indonesia to guard against political encroachment of the Communist Party and to take steps to ensure religious freedom and the entity of the Republic of Indonesia.

The resolution also refers to the speech of General Nasution at the opening session of the congress in Kotapradja, which speech likened the Communist Party to the rebels, known as the PRRI/Permesta and DI/DII.

Further reference is made to the statement of the Brig General A. Jani, who said that all groups which are anti-peace are subversive.

According to the statement of the United Moslem Party, the statement from the two leaders of the Army should be followed by positive action. In the world of today where the international situation is getting worse by the day it is felt necessary to clean subversive groups from the country.

The July 8, 1960 statement of the Communist Party clearly attempts to muddle the situation in the hope that disturbances within the country will make it easier for them to take over the government.

So ended the resolution of the United Moslem Party.

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